

Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého

“Fuck” in Translation: A Corpus Based Study

(Bakalářská práce)

2014

Klára Henzlová

Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého

Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

“Fuck” in Translation: A Corpus Based Study
(Bakalářská práce)

Autor: Klára Henzlová

Studijní obor: Anglická filologie

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Michaela Martinková, Ph.D.

Počet stran (podle čísel): 46

Počet znaků: 68 049 (bez appendixů)

Olomouc 2014

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 18. 8. 2014

.....

Motto:

Why not?

Anonymous

Děkuji vedoucí diplomové práce Mgr. Michaele Martinkové, PhD. za užitečnou metodickou pomoc, cenné rady a komentáře a za trpělivost. Dále děkuji Mgr. Jitce Zehnalové, Dr. za to, že tuto problematiku zmínila na hodině a tím mě inspirovala k napsání této práce.

Abstract

This thesis deals with the word fuck and its translations. It studies fuck from different points of view – from syntactic, semantic, etymological, lexical, sociocultural, pragmatic and translational – summarizes available researches on this topic. In the practical part, it studies its meanings and translations available in the online parallel corpus InterCorp. The analysis was conducted based on syntactic categories and I studied how/if they are transferred into Czech. Finally, it sums up the possible equivalents of fuck found in corpus.

Key words:

Taboo, swearword, cursing, fuck, parallel corpus, InterCorp, translation

Anotace

Tato práce se zabývá slovem fuck a jeho překlady, studuje toto slovo z různých pohledů - syntaktického, sémantického, etymologického, lexikálního, sociokulturálního, pragmatického a překladatelského - shrnuje dostupné výzkumy na toto téma. V praktické části se věnuje významům tohoto slova a jejich překladům, které jsou dostupné v online paralelním korpusu InterCorp. Analýza byla provedena na základě syntaktických kategorií a studuje jak/pokud jsou tyto kategorie převedeny do češtiny. Na závěr shrnuje možné ekvivalenty slova fuck, které se nacházely v korpusu.

Klíčová slova:

Tabu, klení, sprostá slova, fuck, paralelní korpus, InterCorp, překlad

1	INTRODUCTION	6
2	FUCK AS A TABOO	8
2.1	Cursing, swearing, obscenity ...	8
2.2	Taboo	8
2.3	Etymology and development of taboo status	9
2.4	The taboo status today and frequency of usage	11
2.4.1	Research on frequency of usage of swear words and their severity in the United Kingdom	13
2.4.2	Research on frequency of usage of swear words in the United States	16
3	THEORETICAL PRELIMINARIES	18
3.1	Fuck in dictionaries	18
3.2	Syntactic functions of fuck	20
3.3	Types of meaning <i>fuck</i> carries	22
3.4	Translation of swear words	23
3.4.1	Translating connotative meaning	23
4	CORPUS-BASED RESEARCH ON <i>FUCK</i>	25
4.1	InterCorp	25
4.1.1	Creating subcorpus	25
4.1.2	Searching in the corpus	26
4.1.3	A closer look on frequency	27
4.2	Data analysis	29
4.2.1	<i>Fuck</i> as subject	30
4.2.2	<i>Fuck</i> as predicate	31
4.2.3	<i>Fuck</i> as object	34
4.2.4	<i>Fuck</i> as modifier	35
4.2.5	<i>Fuck</i> outside the sentence structure	36
5	CONCLUSIONS	37
6	CZECH SUMMARY	40
7	LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES	43
8	WORKS CITED	44

1 INTRODUCTION

Swear words are a common element in human speech, translating them is therefore inevitable. My aim in this thesis is to examine translations of the word *fuck* as an intensifier from English to Czech available in InterCorp, discuss their relevance and possibly suggest different solutions.

This thesis studies *fuck* from different points of view – from syntactic, semantic, etymological, lexical, sociocultural, pragmatic and translational – summarizes available researches on this topic and gives a translator background needed for translating such delicate word. Furthermore, it studies its meanings and translations available in the online corpus InterCorp. I will conduct an analysis of meaning based on syntactic categories and study how/if they are transferred into Czech. Finally, I will sum up the possible equivalents and therefore hopefully extend the number of possible translations as the English-Czech dictionaries do not offer much options.

My main motivation was an increasing usage of swear words in everyday use. “One recent Internet search revealed that *fuck* is a more commonly used word than mom, baseball, hot dogs, apple pie, and Chevrolet.” (Fairman 2007, 1719) Sheidlower points out the decreasing level of taboo: “today it seems that the taboos against the F-word are weaker than ever” (2009, xxvii). It is almost impossible for a person not to encounter *fuck* in different media; TV, radio, movies/series, periodicals and books.

The reason I chose this word in particular was that it has a special position in the English language. “In the entire language of proscribed words, from slang to profanity, from the mildly unclean to the utterly obscene, including terms relating to concealed parts of the body, to excretion and excrement as well as to sexuality, one word reigns supreme, unchallenged in its preeminence” (Sagarin 1968, 136). According to Black, the word is considered “utilitarian” as well as “sacred”, “powerful”, “descriptive”, “moving”, and “with medical qualities” (Black 2009, vi-vii). McEnery and Xiao go on to say that “it can be used to describe pain, pleasure, hatred and even love” (2004, 236). Fairman point out its longevity: “Whatever its origins, *fuck's* longevity in English is surprising given the condemnation and concerted efforts to stamp out its use that continued throughout the twentieth century” (Fairman 2007, 1718). Stone goes on to say that “*fuck's* continued vitality is even more amazing when compared to the fate of its sixteenth century synonyms: *jape* and *sarde* are virtually unknown; Chaucer's *swive* is archaic; and *occupy* returns to English with a nonsexual meaning” (1954, 35). On account of that, Noguchi says that “linguists point out that the phonological pattern of consonant+vowel+hard consonant+consonant may explain why *fuck* survived while sixteenth century contemporaries like *swive* and *jape* did not” (Noguchi 1996, 38-40). Stone also points out the speed of acquisition: “The word under discussion is known from childhood to most persons born to the English language, despite the severity of the taboo connected with it. Those who learn English later in life seem to learn this word promptly, regardless of their speed of acquisition of other words” (Stone 1954, 30).

Another reason is its controversy and a lack of academic works on this topic. Jay says that “taboo speech is so taboo that it hasn't been regarded as a legitimate topic for scholarship” (1999, 10). Fairman points out a widespread opinion that “saying fuck is a cultural taboo; studying fuck is a scholarly taboo” (2007, 1722). He goes on to say that “this failure only serves to perpetuate and strengthen taboo within the culture” (1722).

Sagarin claims that “it's therefore not surprising that a variety of labels exist for what one is studying when one focuses on the use of words like *fuck*: cursing, swearing, dirty words, profanity, obscenity, and the like” (1962, 136).

This thesis uses the word *fuck* openly (or in the same form as in my source). I'm not going to use “f-word”, “f-bomb”, “f*ck”, “f-k”, “@\$!%”, “f##k” “fcuk” or any other sanitizing version of this word and the same applies to its Czech translations – *fuck* and its variants are the subject of research.

The corpus-based study will be conducted by the means of the online corpus InterCorp, which is freely available at <http://www.korpus.cz/intercorp/>. I will use only texts originally written in English and translated to Czech. As stated on its websites, it is a “large parallel synchronic corpus covering a number of languages . . . Each text has a Czech counterpart. As a result, Czech is the pivot language: for every text there is a single Czech version (original or translation), aligned with one or more foreign-language versions. The total size of the available part of InterCorp in release 6 from April 2013 is 138,779,000 words in the aligned foreign language texts in the core part and 728,508,000 in the collections . . . It serves as a source of data for theoretical studies, lexicography, student research, foreign language learning, computer applications, translators and also for the general public” (ČNK – InterCorp).

Dagmar Knittlová, Czech translation scholar, sums up the problems which arise during vulgarism translation:

Vulgarismy patří mezi slova tabuová, záleží ovšem opět na době a společnosti, co je kdy považováno za dovolené a co za zakázané. S tímto aspektem je nutno přistupovat k překladu literárních děl. Konotace vulgárnosti a tabuovosti je rovněž nestálá. S frekvencí se vulgárnost oslabuje a stírá a tabuovost ustupuje. Proto je při překladu i při jeho analýze a hodnocení nutno přihlížet k značně širokému kontextu jazykovému i mimojazykovému a respektovat pragmatický aspekt (Knittlová 2000, 65).

2 *FUCK AS A TABOO*

In the following chapter, different points of view on *fuck* will be further discussed providing background to the practical part of the thesis.

2.1 **Cursing, swearing, obscenity ...**

The terminology of offensive speech is not consistent mainly because “there has been so little integrative research on cursing” (Jay 1999, 10). In Jay’s book “the terms *cursing*, *dirty words*, *taboo words*, *offensive speech*, *swearing*, and *emotional speech* are used interchangeably to avoid being repetitive” (10) and the same applies to my thesis. Further research on categories of swearing has been detailed in *Cursing in America*.

Saying *fuck* is swearing. “Swearing is the use of taboo language with the purpose of expressing the speaker’s emotional state and communicating that information to listeners” (Jay and Janschewitz 2008, 268). Jay and Janschewitz go on to say that “field studies of swearing have demonstrated that swearing in public is not an infrequent act, and most instances of swearing are conversational; they are not highly emotional, confrontational, rude, or aggressive. . . . From what we have observed, we argue that swearing can be polite, impolite, or neither and it may be used with any emotional state” (268-269). “Our use of and reaction to swear words tells us who we are and where we fit in a culture; in short, our identities are marked by our use of swear words” (275).

On the other hand, Jay states that “no word is inherently good or bad. Badness in more accurately formulated in terms of appropriateness and offensiveness, which are pragmatic variables defined within a context” (1999, 148). Jay defines cursing and its domains as follows:

Cursing is based primarily on four interrelated semantic domains: (a) religion, (b) taboo and word magic, (c) disgust, and (d) secular legal rulings. The institutions within a culture that have the power to make decisions about appropriateness (e.g., education, religion, media, government, law enforcement, business, family, and community) operate to sanction language and thoughts. These four domains cannot be discussed without some sanctions; thinking and talking about these four domains is proscribed by powerful cultural institutions, which, in effect, define words as curse words. For example, defining words as “good” versus “bad” words comes from religious institutions. Insults and curses are powerful because members of a culture believe that words can harm the target of the insults. Defining words as “dirty” words comes from cultural views about food and disgust that are sanctioned generally and broadly by all institutions in the culture. Defining words as “obscene” or “harassing” comes from the law. (Jay 1999, 155)

2.2 **Taboo**

To understand *fuck* as taboo, it is important to understand the notion of taboo in general. “Every culture has domains of thought that are taboo. Taboos are sanctions on thoughts and behaviors that a society finds too powerful, dangerous, or mysterious to

consider openly” (Jay 1999, 193). Thus “deciding what words are taboo is out of the speaker’s control because curse words are culturally defined, based on cultural beliefs and attitudes about life itself” (Jay 1999, 153). Arango claims that “basically, we notice that dirty words always refer to parts of the body, secretions, or behavior patterns that arouse sexual desire” (Arango 1989, 9). Taboo occurs in different categories and “one can offer prototypical examples of these speech categories, but their borders are ill defined, making it difficult to declare exhaustively what is taboo in universal terms” (Jay 2009, 154). Jay also states that taboo words are sanctioned or restricted on both institutional and individual levels under the assumption that some harm will occur if a taboo word is spoken (153). That is why consonant change often takes place in case of fuck (for example fuck > fudge) (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 621) creating a euphemism.

We first internalize taboos at a personal level. Indeed, we learn not to use them when we are punished by caregivers. . . . It is only when we mature enough that we are aware of institutional standards. We learn about taboos through the socialization of speech practices, which creates an oral or folk knowledge of swearing etiquette. Reports that swear words occur frequently in everyday speech are consistent with the argument that native speakers of any culture learn when and with whom it is appropriate to use taboo words (Jay 2009, 153-154).

Sheidlower states that usage of taboo in a language is not new. “As far back as the seventh century, there are records of a law from Kent reading, ‘If anyone in another’s house...shamefully accosts him with insulting words, he is to pay shilling to him who owns the house.’” (Sheidlower 2009, xi).

Sheidlower goes on to say that “different kinds of language have been considered incendiary at different times. Several hundred years ago, for example, religious profanity was the most unforgivable type of expression. In more recent times, words for body parts and explicitly sexual vocabulary have been the most shocking: in nineteenth-century America even the word *leg* was sometimes considered indecent; the proper substitute was *limb*. Now racial or ethnic epithets are the scourge; one prominent professor told *U.S. News & World Report* in 1994 that if she used *fuck* in class, no one would bat an eye, but that she would never dare to use any racial epithet in any context” (2009, xvii).

2.3 Etymology and development of taboo status

Concerning origin of *fuck*, “many alternative theories have been suggested as to the origin of this word. Explanations as an acronym are often suggested, but are obviously much later rationalizations” (OED Online, “fuck, v.”). Fairman says that “the etymology of *fuck* is hampered by its conscious exclusion from dictionaries, understanding taboo language is hindered by taboo itself” (Fairman 2007, 1722).

Etymology: Probably cognate with Dutch *fokken* to mock (15th cent.), to strike (1591), to fool, gull (1623), to beget children (1637), to have sexual intercourse with (1657), to grow, cultivate (1772), Norwegian regional *fukka* to copulate, Swedish regional *fokka* to copulate (compare Swedish regional *fock* penis), further etymology uncertain: perhaps < an Indo-European root meaning ‘to strike’ also shown by classical Latin *pugnis* fist

(see pugnacious adj.). Perhaps compare Old Icelandic *fjúka* to be driven on, tossed by the wind, *feykja* to blow, drive away, Middle High German *fochen* to hiss, to blow. Perhaps compare also Middle High German *ficken* to rub, early modern German *ficken* to rub, itch, scratch, German *ficken* to have sexual intercourse with (1558), German regional *ficken* to rub, to make short fast movements, to hit with rods, although the exact nature of any relationship is unclear. (OED Online, s.v. "fuck, v.")

In a book called *The F Word* Sheidlower examines etymology and taboo status of *fuck* and gives an extensive dictionary of phrases related to *fuck*. She claims that *fuck* is a word of Germanic origin, although there is no way to know for sure which language is the ultimate source. *Fuck* is not found as early to be called an Anglo-Saxon word (Anglo-Saxon refers to period of English before around AD 1100, now called Old English) (2009, ix). She goes on to say that “despite the importance of the F-word, scholars have yet to discover an example of *fuck* (or any of its Germanic relatives) before the late fifteenth century” (x). There are several explanations for the lateness of this evidence. “One possibility is simply that the word isn’t much older than that, that it was a new development at that time. . . . Another possibility for *fuck* is that the word carried a taboo so strong that was never written down in the Middle Ages. The fact that its earliest known appearance in English, around 1475, is in a cipher lends surprising thought limited, support to this interpretation” (2009, x). Stone also mentions French word *foutre* which “may have participated with *ficken* (or a variant) in the formation of *fuck*” (Stone 1954, 43).

Sheidlower also mentions that “since many of the earliest examples of the F-word come from Scottish source, some scholars have suggested that it is a Norse borrowing, Norse having a much greater influence on the northern and Scottish varieties of English than on southern dialects” (2009, x). Finally she mentions other languages and states that “the relevance of superficially similar words in other languages—Latin *futuere*, for example—is small” (Sheidlower 2009, x).

Sheidlower also examines the usage of taboo language in Shakespeare. She claims that “one can find two clear references to *cunt*” (see Sheidlower 2009, *xiii*) as well as *fuck*:

Though Shakespeare never actually uses *fuck* itself, his plays contain several example of probable pun or reference to the word. A Latin grammar lesson in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (Act IV, scene i) give us the *focative case* (punning on the *vocative case*, used for direct address), followed up immediately with a raft of lewd wordplay, including sexual puns on Latin words and references to various English words for the sexual organs. In *Henry V* (Act IV, scene iv) the notoriously bawdy Pistol threatens to “firk” an enemy soldier; though *firk* does have a legitimate sense ‘to strike’, which is appropriate here, it was used elsewhere in the Elizabethan era as a euphemism for *fuck*, and it is quite likely that Shakespeare had this in mind as well. In several places Shakespeare refers to the French word *foutre*, which is the literal (and also vulgar) equivalent of *fuck*; the most notable is passage in *Henry V* (Act III, scene iv). . . . Shakespeare was well aware that [*foutre*] was vulgar—at least in French—and there is a good possibility that [examples from *Henry V*] are intended to represent the taboo English word *fuck*. Though the evidence

clearly shows that *fuck* was considered vulgar in Shakespeare's times, it is hard to tell just how bad it was (Sheidlower 2009, xiii).

Other examples come from the late seventeenth century. In *The School of Venus* (published in 1680), one of a few explicit English erotica of that time, the reader is shown the offensiveness the word *fuck* carried:

There are other words which sound better, and are often used before Company, instead of Swiving and Fucking, which is too gross and downright Bawdy, fit only to be used among dissolute Persons; to avoid scandal, men modestly say, I kissed her, made much of her, received a favor from her, or the like (Sheidlower 2009, xiv).

Pornography was one of the common sources of *fuck* already in the Victorian period. "Many explicit F-words are found in such sources from the 1860s onward, often in ways that are scarcely different from the hard-core pornography of the present day. And research in the past ten years has shown that various forms or senses that were thought to have some later were indeed in use in the nineteenth century" (Sheidlower 2009, xvi).

On the other hand, non-pornographic literature has been considerably more cautious in accepting the word *fuck*. *Oxford English Dictionary Online* describes the changes in usage that has taken place over the course of the last century:

Modern quotations for the term before the 1960s typically come from private sources or from texts which were privately printed, especially on the mainland of Europe. Bailey (1721) included the word (defined '*Foeminam Subagitare* '), but not Johnson (1755), Webster (1828), and later 19th- and early 20th-cent. dictionaries. Partridge (1937) included the word as '*f*ck* ', noting that 'the efforts of James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence have not restored it to its orig. dignified status [in dictionaries]'. A gradual relaxation in the interpretation of obscenity laws in the U.K. followed the unsuccessful prosecution in 1960 of Penguin Books Ltd. (under the Obscene Publications Act of 1959) for the publication in the London edition of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The first modern dictionary of general English to include an entry for the verb *fuck* was G. N. Garmonsway's *Penguin English Dictionary* of 1965. (OED Online, s.v. "fuck, v.")

Sheidlower adds that "the earliest known publication of *fuck* in the United States appears to be in a legal case, in a fascinating decision. The case, heard in the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1846, concerned a man who had been accused of having sex with a mare" (2009, xix).

2.4 The taboo status today and frequency of usage

Fuck is taboo in all its uses. Napoli and Hoeksema state that "both the literal sense of 'fornicate' and the etiolated senses in usages such as 'He's fucked up' and 'What a fucking mess!' are taboo" (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 614). Jay points out the relation between frequency and offensiveness: "Tabooness is the degree to which a word is inhibited and offensiveness is related to tabooness, then the correlations

between ratings of tabooess or offensiveness and ratings of frequency should be negative. . . . Stronger taboo words were rated as being heard less and mild taboos were heard more. . . . One paradox is that *fuck* and *shit* account for some 50% of actual swearing in public. While *fuck* is frequently used it is also considered to be very taboo” (1992, 168).

On the other hand it has already been mentioned that the taboos against the F-word are weaker than ever. Sheidlower states that “while a few publications still refuse to print *fuck* regardless of the circumstances, the word can be found quite easily in most places . . . even proper papers consider fuck fit to print. Even commercial television, though still subject to FCC regulations, is becoming more open in its use” (2009, xxvii). Fairman states that “some commentators believe that ‘verbal satiation’-where a taboo word heard often enough loses its effect-is the fate of *fuck*” (2007, 1720).

The frequency of usage differs in spoken a written register. Jay and Xiao state that “the spoken register is generally more informal than the written register” (2004, 236). *Fuck* “is one of the most frequently recorded dirty words in public, especially in the form of an expletive” (Jay 1992, 5). Jay and Xiao also speculate that “the censorship of published written texts is another possible explanation for the relatively lower frequency of fuck in writing” (2004, 236).

On the other hand, Fairman noticed that “if you wear a t-shirt printed with pictures of Bush, Cheney, and Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice labeled ‘Meet the Fuckers,’ intended as a parody of the popular comedy ‘Meet the Fockers,’ get ready to be kicked off an airplane” (Fairman 2007, 1721). *Fuck* remains a “word known by all and recognized by none” (Noguchi 1996, 29).

Concerning social-economic classes and ethnic-racial groups, “cursing is used by all” (Jay 1999, 158). Jay goes on to say that “anxiety about cursing is a middle class problem. A speaker with moderate status must be careful not to offend more powerful listeners, knowing that offending higher-status listeners can result in some social cost. Cursing inappropriately becomes a marker of low social status. So an effective speaker is one who is able to adapt cursing to appropriate situations. Less capable speakers have a limited range of speaking styles and word choices” (Jay 1999, 158-159).

In the following subchapters, the frequency and severity of *fuck* in the United Kingdom and the United States of America will be discussed; however *fuck* occurs in other varieties of English as well.

In South African English *fuck* is still generally regarded as taboo and is seldom printed, uttered in public, or broadcast. However, it has a fairly vigorous demotic usage, particularly among second-language speakers, for whom the taboo is less real. The phonetic proximity of the Afrikaans cognates *fok*, *fokken*, and *fok-al* supplies a common euphemistic outlet. Australian English, notable for its colorful and vigorous slang, is oddly reticent over the use of the term, generally preferring the euphemisms, *the naughty* and *to do the naughty*. However, it includes *fuckwit* for an idiot, the ironic *fucktruck* for a panel van, especially one fitted with a mattress, and the spoonerism “No wucking furries”. (Hughes 2006, 193-4)

2.4.1 Research on frequency of usage of swear words and their severity in the United Kingdom

A research was conducted jointly by the Advertising Standards Authority, British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting Standards Commission and the Independent Television Commission in 2000 to “test people’s attitudes to swearing and offensive language, and to examine the degree to which context played a role in their reactions . . . The report looks first at attitudes towards swearing and offensive language ‘in life’, including a range of swear words and terms of abuse” (Millwood-Hargrave 2000, 1). It also focuses on swearing in media.

“Respondents were asked to consider how severe each word was. No context was given to respondents and the attitudes expressed for each word should be seen as an absolute view on its severity . . . Participants in all the groups were clear about the perceived severity of words” (Millwood-Hargrave 2000, 8). Data from research conducted in 2000 and the one conducted in 1997 are shown in Table 1. *Fuck* is on the third position, which indicates it as a very severe word.

Table 1: Ranked order of word according to severity based on researches conducted in 2000 and 1997



Table 2 shows that “the three words rated as ‘very severe’ by the majority of respondents have not changed from 1997. In all cases women find the words far more

offensive than do men, and older respondents find them more offensive than younger ones” (Millwood-Hargrave 2000, 10).

Table 2: Ranking of very severe words

Table 1: Ranking of ‘very severe’ words⁶

	Total %	Male %	Female %	18-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %
Cunt						
Very severe	83	80	86	78	84	85
Fairly severe	13	15	11	15	13	11
Mild	3	*4	*2	*5	*2	*2
Not swearing	*1	*1	*1	*2	*1	*1
Mean	2.77	2.73	2.81	2.69	2.81	2.82
Motherfucker						
Very severe	79	74	84	78	76	83
Fairly severe	15	18	12	17	17	11
Mild	4	5	*2	*3	*5	*3
Not swearing	*2	*2	*2	*1	*1	*3
Mean	2.72	2.65	2.78	2.72	2.69	2.73
Fuck						
Very severe	71	65	76	65	66	82
Fairly severe	22	26	19	25	27	16
Mild	6	8	*3	9	*5	*2
Not swearing	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Mean	2.64	2.55	2.72	2.54	2.59	2.78

Base: Total sample

*Denotes fewer than 25 respondents.

The executive summary of this experiment is as follows (relevant points were chosen):

- Participants say they have noticed an increase in the use of swearing and offensive language in daily life. It was generally disliked, but participants did not feel there was much they could do about it outside their home. However, their acceptance of ‘strong’ language did not signal an approval of it.
- The use of ‘strong’ language in the presence of children was especially frowned upon and, within their homes, participants sought to keep it at bay. Many talked of ‘house rules’ which forbade the use of such language at home.
- A list of words tested among respondents showed little movement in those words considered ‘very severe’ between this study and the previous one, conducted two years ago.
- While younger respondents were not as concerned as others in the sample about the use of many of the words tested, they were particularly likely to consider terms of racial abuse as ‘very severe’. (Millwood-Hargrave 2000, 3)

Millwood-Hargrave goes on that “a concern was expressed that the high level of swearing and offensive language all around [the participants in group discussions and depth interviews] had produced a deadening effect. Many participants suggested that such language now offended them less than in the past” (2000, 5).

2.4.2 Research on frequency of usage of swear words in the United States

A smaller research was conducted in Massachusetts in the United States of America and published by Timothy Jay in 1992. Jay explains that “dirty word utterances were recorded by 6 male and 6 female college students, as these utterances occurred spontaneously in a variety of settings on an off campus” (Jay 1992, 121). “Most of the data were obtained from teenagers, college students, and those in the 20-30 year age category. 2171 dirty word episodes were recorded. A rank ordering of the 10 most frequently used words, as a function of speaker sex and sex company or listener is reported” (123) in Table 3.

Table 3: A rank ordering of the 10 most frequently used words, as a function of speaker sex and sex company or listener

SEX OF SPEAKER							
MALE (1482)				FEMALE (689)			
SEX OF COMPANY:							
SAME		MIXED		SAME		MIXED	
fuck	287	fuck	92	fuck	112	shit	48
shit	166	shit	58	shit	111	fuck	24
asshole	75	hell	39	asshole	38	ass	18
jesus	68	bitch	31	hell	36	hell	17
goddamn	56	ass	29	goddamn	35	bitch	16
hell	48	goddamn	19	ass	32	asshole	14
ass	49	damn	18	bitch	27	jesus	11
bitch	40	bastards	16	jesus	25	goddamn	10
suck	34	jesus	16	damn	16	damn	10
piss	26	suck	15	suck	13	piss	6

Jay provides results as follows: “In all of these episodes, some 60 root words account for all the data. Further, the top ten in terms of frequency of occurrence account for half of the data. Males produced a range of 58 different root words, while females were recorded using only 29 different words, many of which had extremely low

frequencies” (Jay 1992, 123). “Males were recorded making far more dirty word utterances than females with overall episodes of 1482 and 689, respectively. It is not surprising that males use dirty words more often than females, a finding in line with much previous research” (123). On the other hand, “words as *balls*, *fuck*, *shit*, and *suck* were used more or less the same by both males and females . . . *fuck* was also used more in same sex company” (139) “The sex of those listening or in hearing range of the speaker had a noted effect on the emergence of dirty word usage. Both male and female speakers are more likely to swear in the company of same sex companions. The ratio here is two to one for both speakers” (123), which means that number of occurrences of swear words is approximately double (sometimes even triple) in the same sex company.

3 THEORETICAL PRELIMINARIES

In the next section, I will present some of the findings of my research: how is *fuck* defined in dictionaries, types of meaning it carries and theory of translating swearwords.

3.1 Fuck in dictionaries

The word *fuck* carries different linguistic labels (register) in different dictionaries. *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)* and *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (MEDAL)* label *fuck* as “offensive”, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)* labels it as “taboo spoken”, in *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*, *fuck* is labeled as “coarse slang”, and “vulgar” in *Collins American English Dictionary (CAED)*.

Fuck can be used as noun, adjective, verb or phrasal verb and interjection. It is also often incorporated in compounds such as “motherfucker”, “fuckhead”, “fuckwit” and many others (an extensive account on the word, its compounds and phrases can be found in a dictionary dedicated to *fuck* only - *The F-Word* by Sheidlower, 2009). Its definition can be found in all of the main English dictionaries, I chose *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)*, where the definition is most thorough and shows all the parts of speech *fuck* can occur in.

Fuck¹ / fʌk/ v taboo spoken

1 fuck you/it/them etc used to show that you are very angry at something or someone, or that you do not care about them at all: *Well, fuck you then. I'll go on my own.*

2 [I, T] to have sex with someone

3 fuck me especially BrE used when you think something is surprising or impressive

4 go fuck yourself/himself/themselves etc used to show you are very angry with someone: *Why don't you go fuck yourselves!*

Fuck around phr v

1 to waste time or behave in a silly or careless way: *Will you two stop fucking around!*

2 fuck sb around/about BrE to make someone angry of annoyed by wasting their time: *Don't fuck me around, OK?*

Fuck off phr v

to go away – used especially to tell someone to go away in an extremely rude way

Fuck sb ⇔ over phr v AmE

to treat someone very badly: *They'll just fuck you over if you let them.*

Fuck up phr v

1 fuck sb ⇔ up to make someone very unhappy and confused so that they cannot live normally or have normal relationships: → **mess sb up**: *Heroin fuck you up.*

2 to make a mistake or do something badly: → **mess up**: *You really fucked up this time*

fuck sb ↔ **up** *I'm scared of fucking things up.*

Fuck with sb *phr v*

to annoy someone or make them angry; → **mess with sb**: *I wouldn't fuck with Alfie if I were you.*

Fuck² *interjection*

taboo used when you are very annoyed about something: *Fuck! I've forgotten my keys!*

Fuck³ *n* taboo spoken

1 the fuck used when you are angry or surprised to emphasize what you are saying: *Get the fuck off my property! Shut the fuck up! what/how/who et the fuck What the fuck do you think you're doing?*

2 [C usually singular]

the act of having sex

3 not give a fuck also **not give a flying fuck** AmE

to not care at all what happens

fuck all *n* [U] BrE taboo spoken

nothing: *Most of the time he sat around doing fuck all.*

Fucked /'fʌkt/ *adj* taboo spoken

1 also **fucked up** completely broken or in very bad condition: *The engine's completely fucked.*

2 in a very bad situation which will not improve: *If she can't lend me the money, then I'm fucked.*

fucked 'up *adj* taboo spoken

1 very unhappy and confused, so that you cannot control your life properly; → **messed up**: *After three years with Johnny, I was completely fucked up.*

2 also **fucked** completely broken or in a very bad condition: *There speakers are fucked up.*

3 AmE *having drunk too much alcohol or taken illegal drugs*

fuck-ing /'fʌkɪŋ/ *adj* [only before noun] *adv* taboo spoken

1 used to emphasize that you are angry or annoyed: *It's none of your fucking business! I know fucking well you're lying to me. What the fucking hell are you staring at?*

2 used to emphasize your opinion of something: *That's fucking good coffee. What a fucking idiot!*

(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 2014, s.v. *fuck*)

English-Czech dictionaries do not contain such extensive definitions; some of them do not include this word at all. Bilingual dictionaries (namely *Velký anglicko-český česko-anglický slovník* and *Anglicko-český slovník idiomů*) label *fuck* as “slang” and “vulgar” and it occurs there in the form of verb, phrasal verb, noun, adjective and adverb. *Fuck* as an interjection as well as some meanings are omitted. The most thorough entry is in *Velký anglicko-český česko-anglický slovník*:

fuck sl vulg

I. vi šoustat, píchat

II. vt **f. sb** píchat s kým, vyspat se s kým, (*woman* also) dát komu; **f. you!, go f. yourself!** jdi do prdele!, trhni si nohou!; **well, f. you!** seru na tebe!; **fuck me!, f. (it)!** do prdele!

III. phr vs vulg ■ **fuck about** or **around** vi (*waste time*) flákat se, poflakovat se ■ **fuck off!** vodprejskni!, jdi do hajzlu! ■ **fuck up** vt vulg (*exam, ddriving test* etc) zvorat, zkurvit, zmršit • n vulg **have a f.** píchnout si, zašoustat si; **where the f. is it?** kde to do prdele je?; **I don't give a f.** seru na to (z vysoka)

fuck-all n sl vulg ani ň, ani hovno; **he's done f.-all about it** ví o tom lautr hovno, ví o tom velký kulový

fucker n vulg (*idiot*) kretén, vymrdanec (vulg)

fucking adj sl vulg (*damned*) zasraný • adv vulg **it's f. raining again** už zase ksakru prší

(Velký anglicko-český česko-anglický slovník 2007, s.v. *fuck*)

3.2 Syntactic functions of fuck

Word *fuck* can carry different syntactic functions. Napoli and Hoeksema state that “some [taboo terms] are primary or secondary predicates, some are direct objects, some are pejorative modifiers, some are the non-head element of a compound with the force of a pejorative. In all these functions, their effect is to strengthen or emphasize the utterance” (2009, 623). However, *fuck* can occur in the position of a subject as well as outside the sentence structure. The following distinction will be used in corpus data analysis.

Firstly, *fuck* occurs as a **subject**. Subject carries distinctive grammatical properties. The most important ones are category: “the prototypical subject has the form of an NP” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 236) and its position: “the default position of the subject is before the predicator, external to the VP constituent” (236). Subject is obligatory and unique – “there can be no more than one subject per clause” (239). See (1).

(1) *A good fuck is better than hamburger.*

Secondly, *fuck* often carries the function of a **predicate** realized by a Verb Phrase. *Fuck* is a lexical verb, i.e. can “vary for tense, aspect and voice” (Biber et al. 1999, 63) and “serves as the centre of clauses” (63). It can have literal meaning as in (2a) as stated in the dictionary as well as “non-literal, etiolated meanings. Sometimes they have particular readings, as in (2b) meaning ‘Are you high?’” (Napoli and

Hoeksema 2009, 623). *Fuck* can also occur as a predicate with P or PP, as in (2c). I will also include the phrases with semantic function of exclamation, usually in form of *fuck sth/sb* as in (2d) From the syntactical point of view, the phrase contains predicate (verb in imperative) and object. Exclamations often carry connotative meaning.

- (2) (a) *John fucked Mary.*
(b) *Are you fucked up?* (623)
(c) *Fuck off! Go off and fuck yourself!* (623)
(d) *Fuck it!*

Thirdly, *fuck* can be an **object**. Object is prototypically a NP (3a), but can be a PP (3b) as well as clause (semiclaue) and its prototypical position is after predicate. Basic distinction between direct and indirect object is based on its occurrence – “the direct object occurs in both monotransitive and ditransitive clauses, whereas the indirect object occurs in canonical clauses only in ditransitives” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 244) and they carry different semantic roles as well. See direct object in (3a) and indirect in (3b). Napoli and Hoeksema give the example of *fuck* as a direct object being used in expressing physical abuse (3c). They state that it is “rather an intensifier of the action, which is why taboo terms such as *the fuck* (which couldn’t possibly be a theme argument of a verb like beat) can occur in it” (2009, 625).

- (3) (a) *Mary loves fucking.*
(b) *She had dreams about fucking my husband.*
(c) *Beat the fuck out of someone.* (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 625)

Furthermore, *fuck* can be a **modifier**, sometimes being defined as an **intensifier**. These two categories are very similar with the only difference that “‘intensifier’ is used only for those [modifiers] indicating a high degree” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 585). Napoli and Hoeksema state that “[taboo] terms have been grammaticalized to the status of intensifiers which spread in English from wh-constructions (4a) to two other distinct constructions (4b) and, finally, to degree intensifier constructions (4c)” (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 613). Modifier is prototypically adjective or adverb, although, we see that “sometimes a taboo term that is an NP can have no function other than to intensify” (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 627) as in (4d). Finally, *fuck* has “developed into straightforward degree adverbials with the force of intensifiers but without any pejorative sense” as in (4e).

- (4) (a) *What the fuck are you doing?*
(b) *Well, shut the fuck up and keep reading.* (613)
(c) *You are in way the fuck over your head already.* (613)
(d) *Let’s get the (hell/ fuck) out of here.* (627).
(e) *That’s fucking awesome.* (627)

Finally, *fuck* can occur **outside the sentence structure** as well. These occurrences cannot be analyzed as a sentence member, because they usually stand alone and have a function of an exclamation.

- (5) *Fuck!*

3.3 Types of meaning *fuck* carries

Jay states that “relative to nontaboo words, taboo words are used for their emotional impact on people rather than for their literal or denotative interpretation” (1992, 10). However, taboo words can be used for both purposes – both **connotatively** and **denotatively**.

According to Cruse, “the **denotation** of a linguistic expression is that aspect of its meaning which is involved in its potential for use in making true statements about the world” (2006, 45). Jay adds that denotation involves “truth, analysis, intention, significance or synonymity” (1992, 10). That means for example, that “fucked” in (6a) refers literally to sexual intercourse. On the other hand, (6b) “is difficult to interpret literally but most listeners would interpret the sentence as indicating that something was wrong or bad at work” (Jay 1992, 10). “Fucked up” in this sentence carries **connotative meaning**, which Cruse defines as “non-truth-conditional aspects of meaning” (2006, 33) and Jay goes on to say that connotative meaning is “conveyed meaning involved in irony, sarcasm, understatement, overstatement, humor, idiomatic usage and implied requests” (1992, 10).

- (6) (a) *John fucked Mary.*
(b) *My job is fucked up.* (Jay 1992, 10)

The connotation swearwords carries is mostly negative, however, the word *fuck* can be used as name calling with a positive connotation as well. “For example, if someone gets a good grade on a test and he didn’t study at all for it, you might say (7a) indicating how lucky the person is. . . . we can [also] employ taboo terms to show sympathy” (Napoli and Hoeksema 2009, 621) as in (7b).

- (7) (a) *You motherfucker!* (621)
(b) *The poor (bastard/schmuck/fuck), he couldn’t help himself.* (621)

Other classification of meanings relevant to *fuck* and its translation are dimensions of (lexical) meaning, i. e. **descriptive** and **non-descriptive meaning**. Descriptive part of meaning is the one that “constrains what it can be used to refer to, and which determines the truth values of statements which contain it” (Cruse 2006, 48). To illustrate this with an example, in (8a), the verb “fucked” cannot be replaced with any other verb without change of the truth or falsity of the statement.

- (8) (a) *John fucked Mary.*
(b) *Life is fucking beautiful.* (b’) *Life is beautiful.*

On the other hand, “some words possess only expressive and no descriptive meaning and to these we can assign the term expletives” (Cruse 2011, 201). Expressive meaning is considered type of non-descriptive meaning (along with evoked meaning, which is not relevant to this thesis) and expresses “some emotion, judgement, or attitude, but in a non-propositional way” (Cruse 2006, 49), i. e. it does not affect the truth value of the statement and “its validity is restricted to the current state of the speaker” (Cruse 2011, 201). See examples (8b) and (8b’): “fucking” does not contribute to propositional content and the statement in (3b) would not change its truth value if “fucking” was omitted.

3.4 Translation of swear words

Translating swearwords contains little background research and there is still a lot of space for discussion. Anderson and Trudgill state that swearing expresses strong emotions and should not be interpreted literally (1990, 53) so the connotative and non-descriptive meaning is transferred. Furthermore, translating swearword depends on variables such as “historical and political circumstances, but which is also an area of personal struggle, of ethical/moral dissent, of religious/ideological controversies, of systematic self-censorship” (translated from Bou and Pennock, 1992).

3.4.1 *Translating connotative meaning*

“Aby účinek textu zůstal nezměněn, je vystižení správné konotace stejně důležité jako převedení správně pochopených denotačních složek” (Knittlová 2000, 57). On the other hand, Newmark states that „in a literary text, you have to give precedence to its connotations, since, if it is any good, it is an allegory, a comment on society, at the time and now, as well as on its strict setting“ (Newmark 1988, 16). Newmark goes on to say that it is not only desirable, but essential to achieve “equivalent effect”, “i.e. to produce the same effect or one as close as possible on the readership of the translation as has obtained on the readership of the original” (48)

Newmark defines the unit of translation, i.e. “the element used by the translator when working on the ST” (Basil and Munday 2004, 17), in expressive texts: “In expressive texts, the unit of translation is likely to be small, since words rather than sentences contain the finest nuances of meaning; further, there are likely to be fewer stock language units (colloquialisms, stock metaphors and collocations, etc. than in other texts” (1988, 50). On the other hand, he mentions pragmatic aspects of translation. “We do not translate isolated words, we translate words all more or less (and sometimes less rather than more, but never not at all) bound by their syntactic, collocation, situational, cultural and individual contexts” (75).

“There may be no other category of speech that is so sensitive to context as the use of curse words” (Jay 1999, 148). It is impossible to state the offensiveness of a word precisely without knowing the pragmatic (contextual) differences such as “conversational topic, the speaker-listener relationship, including gender, occupation, and status, and the social-physical setting of the communication with respect to whether the swearing takes place in a public or private location, one’s jurisdiction over the location, and the level of formality of the occasion” (Jay and Janschewitz 2008, 272). Swearing varies from culture to culture so it takes some time for the translator to fully understand it.

These preliminaries need to be taken into account when translating expressivity, which is important feature of swearwords. „U emocionálně hodnotících výrazů převládá výrazová a apelová funkce nad funkcí komunikativní. Tento poznatek je důležitý zejména při překladu do strukturně odlišného jazyka – u emocionálně hodnotících výrazů je především nutno zachovat jejich funkci, ekvivalenci konotačních složek, což je mnohdy obtížnější než převod výrazů nociónálních, kde je ekvivalence přímočařejší“ (Knittlová 2000, 55).

Knittlová goes on to distinguish structural differences in expressivity between Czech and English which the translator needs to bear in mind when translating *fuck*:

Angličtina jako izolační jazyk dává přednost při explicitním vyjadřování emocionálního postoje jiným jazykovým prostředkům než syntetická čeština. Vyjadřuje emocionálnost spíše analyticky, lexikálně, kombinací citově neutrálních ljs výrazy, které slouží převážně jako nositelé citového postoje (2000, 59). Naproti tomu čeština má pro vyjadřování emocionality mnohem více morfologických jazykových prostředků, kterých zejména v uměleckém funkčním stylu bohatě využívá. Kromě toho existuje v češtině v lexikální rovině mnoho slov s vnitřní, inherentní expresivitou . . . V rámci jazykové situace anglické a české neexistuje stejné rozložení jazykových vrstev a útvarů, proto český překladatel využívá prostředků, které mu čeština dává k dispozici a které považuje za adekvátní pro daný styl a situaci (2000, 56).

Considering the fact that *fuck* is very often used as an intensifier, Knittlová's approach on its translation is covered as well. She writes that "vcelku lze shrnout, že mezi anglickými a českými intenzifikátory v překladu často nedochází ke korespondenci" (Knittlová 2000, 72). She also gives examples, how are intensifiers transferred into Czech:

Intenzita je v překladech do češtiny poměrně často *zvyšována*, a to různými způsoby:

a) augmentativní příponou, někdy ještě v kombinaci s přidáním sémantických rysů

a big car: obrovitánský vůz

b) přidáním intenzifikátoru:

once: jednou jedinkrát

c) zesilujícím hodnotícím atributem

misery: zlá bída

d) přidáním sémantických rysů zesilujících příslušnou vlastnost ljs:

cold: ledový, hot: rozpálený/žhavý

e) přirovnáním

strightaway highway: dálnice rovná jako šňůra

f) opakováním slova

turn: točit a točit

g) větší intenzitou české fráze:

give something no mind: nelámat si hlavu

(Knittlová 2000, 72-73).

4 CORPUS-BASED RESEARCH ON *FUCK*

4.1 InterCorp

In order to investigate Czech translations of the word *fuck*, I used a parallel corpus. It has already been stated that the corpus-based study will be conducted by the means of the online corpus InterCorp, which was defined in the introduction. “One of the most fascinating aspects of multilingual corpora is that they can make meanings visible through translation” (Johansson 2007, 57)

The corpus was accessed via a standard web browser from the “integrated search interface of the Czech National Corpus KonText” (ČNK – InterCorp), which replaced the former NoSketch Engine. “It allows evaluation of simple and complex queries, displaying their results as concordance lines, computing frequency distribution, calculating association measures for collocations and further work with language data”. (ČNK – InterCorp). KonText also allows to show larger piece of text, which is very useful when the English and Czech counterparts do not match.

4.1.1 *Creating subcorpus*

I decided to create a subcorpus and selected texts appropriate for my analysis. First, my focus are texts written in English translated to Czech, so Czech originals and translations from third language were excluded. Second, to avoid analyzing a great number of random data from the corpus, I narrowed down the texts to works of fiction written in the United States of America after 1990.

When the choice is done automatically, mistakes can occur as not all the texts in the InterCorp are labeled. Therefore, the selection of the texts had to be done manually and the corpus itself didn't provide all the information needed, so I had to search for the nationality of the authors and the original publication date. With these pieces of information, 24 texts were chosen for my further analysis (see Figure 1 – the screenshot is from Park interface as the KonText interface does not allow to see all of them on one page).

Finally, my corpus of American fiction after 1990 includes 3, 311, 819 positions out of 64, 587, 782 available in the English Intercorp.

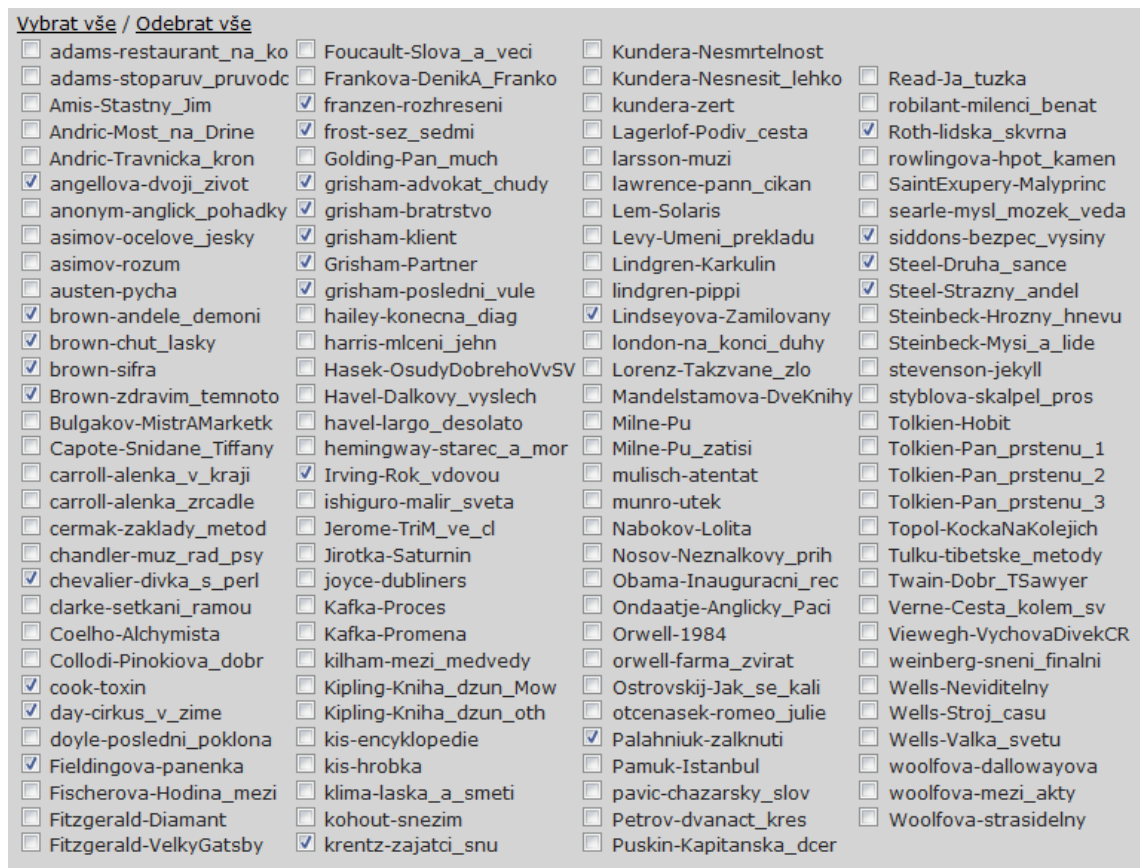


Figure 1: Manually chosen texts marked in the Park interface

4.1.2 Searching in the corpus

I searched *fuck* as a Basic Query, as it “searches for the input expression as a word form case-insensitively; if it is also a canonical dictionary form (lemma), all its word forms are searched as well” (Cvrček and Richterová, 2014). This thesis focuses on English to Czech translations, so I aligned Czech corpora to receive the results in both languages. See Figure 2.

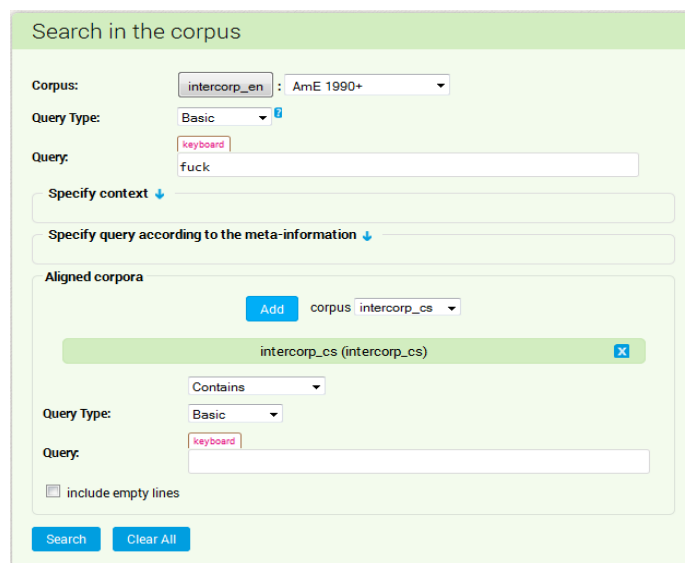


Figure 2: Searching in the corpus

In the subcorpus I created, I received 379 occurrences/hits, i.e. 379 sentences that contained the word *fuck*. See Figure 3:

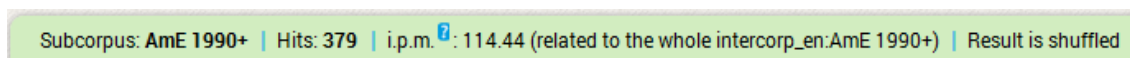


Figure 3: Number of occurrences

4.1.3A closer look on frequency

The frequency of *fuck* is 114.44 instances per million (related to the whole intercorp_en: AmE 1990+) however *fuck* doesn't occur in all of the chosen text but only in 12 of them and the frequency differs in the texts themselves. Most occurrences (the table says "Freq" like frequency, however the number equals number of occurrences) are in *Lidská skvrna* (*Human stain*) by Philip Roth, followed by *Rok vdovou* (*A Widow for One Year*) by John Irving. The instances per million are highest in *Lidská skvrna* and *Dvojí život* (*Callgirl*) by Jeannette Angel and lowest in Mark Frost's *Seznam sedmi* (*The List of Seven*). There are also 3 books with only one occurrence, namely *Seznam sedmi*, *Cirkus v zimě* (*The circus in winter*) by Cathy Day and *Druhá šance* (*Second Chance*) by Danielle Steel. See Figure 4.

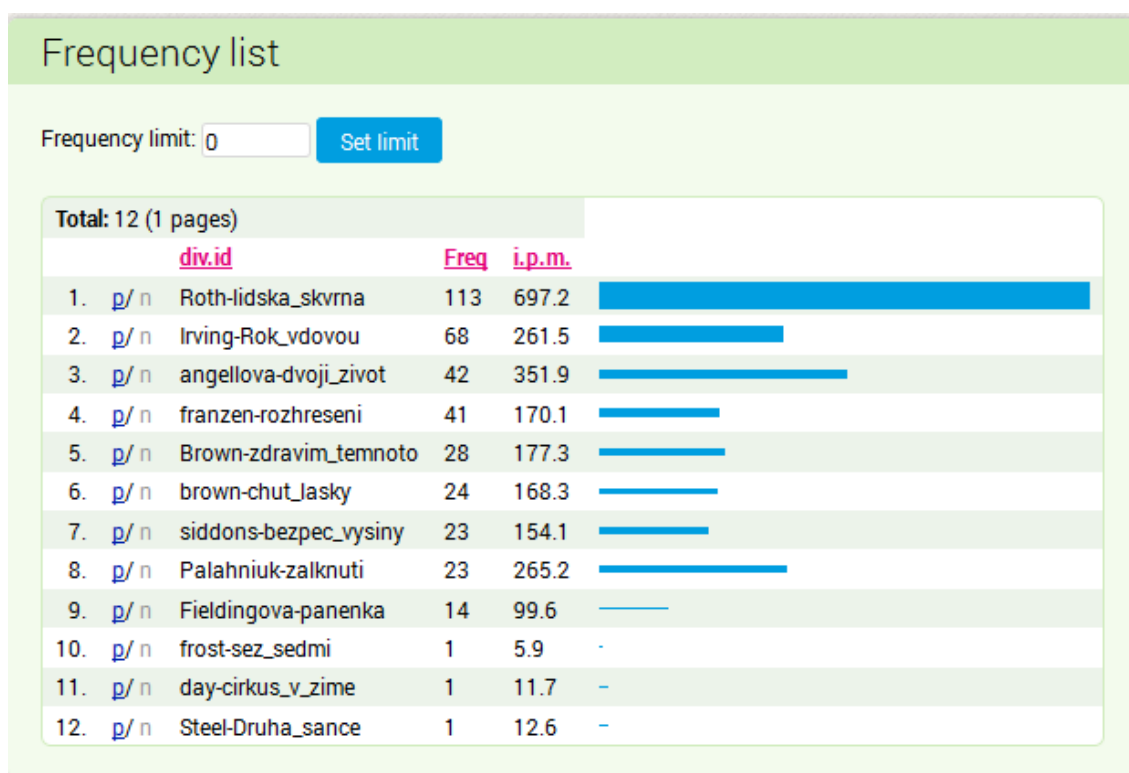


Figure 4: Occurrences and instances per million

The KonText interface allows to study closer the frequency of word forms as well. I used the multilevel frequency distribution option, which allows ignoring letter case. See Figure 5:

Multilevel frequency distribution

Frequency limit: 0

Level	Attribute	Ignore case?	Position	(Node) start at
1.	word	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Node	leftmost KWIC word

Add level

Make Frequency List

Figure 5: Multilevel frequency distribution setting

The most common form of *fuck* is “fucking” followed by “fuck” and “fucked” and the last one is “fucks”. This chart does not take account of parts of speech. See Figure 6:

Frequency list

Frequency limit: 0 Set limit

Total: 4 (1 pages)

	word	Freq
1.	p/ n fucking	193
2.	p/ n fuck	131
3.	p/ n fucked	50
4.	p/ n fucks	5

Figure 6: Frequency of forms

To study parts of speech we need to make a frequency list based on node tags. Node tag is defined as follows: “Morfologická značka (běžně nazývaná **tag**) je sumarizací gramatické informace o hledaném slovu (pozici) v konkrétním kontextu. Tag vzniká většinou automaticky” (Cvrček and Richterová, 2014). Cvrček and Richterová go on to say that the words are analyzed in isolation and without context, so they can’t be determined unambiguously. The error rate is estimated around 4% (2014).

Using the list of tags available in the “Part-of-speech Tagging Guidelines for the Penn Treebank Project”, I described the tags present in the search:

1. Verb, gerund or present participle
2. Verb, base form
3. Noun, singular or mass
4. Verb, past participle
5. Verb, past tense
6. Verb, present tense, other than 3rd person singular
7. Proper noun, singular
8. Adjective
9. Noun, plural
10. Verb, present tense, 3rd person singular

Figure 7 presents the most frequent is usage of *fuck* as a verb, gerund or present participle in particular followed by its base form. It also occurs as Noun and Adjective.

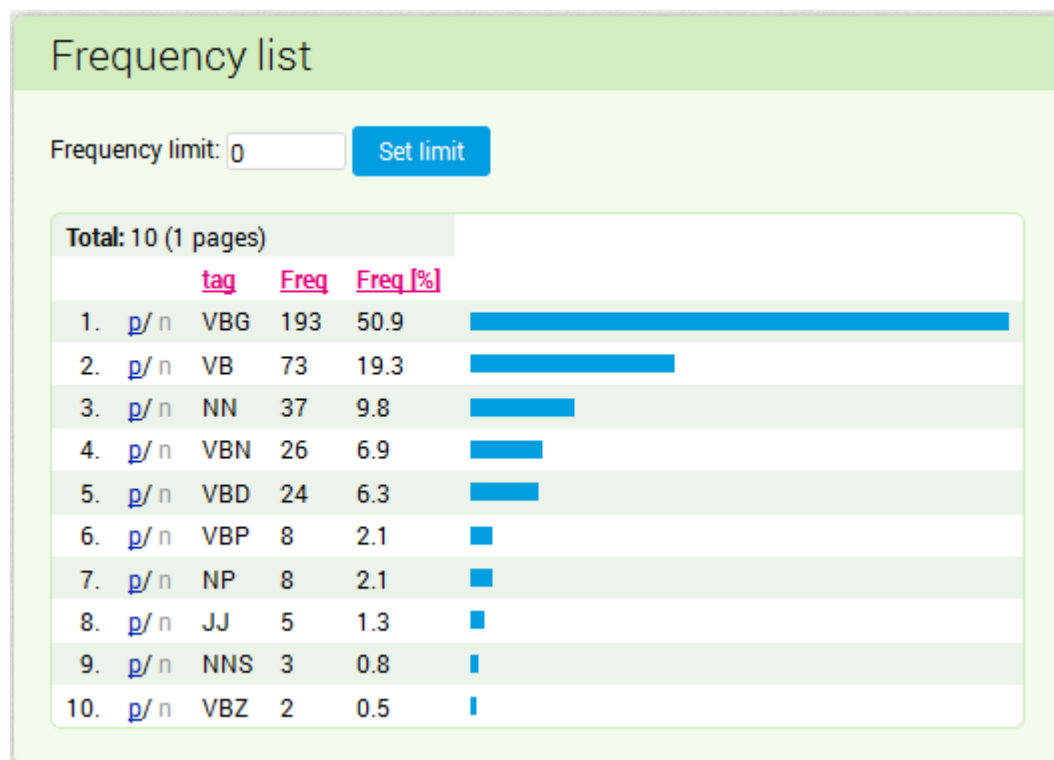
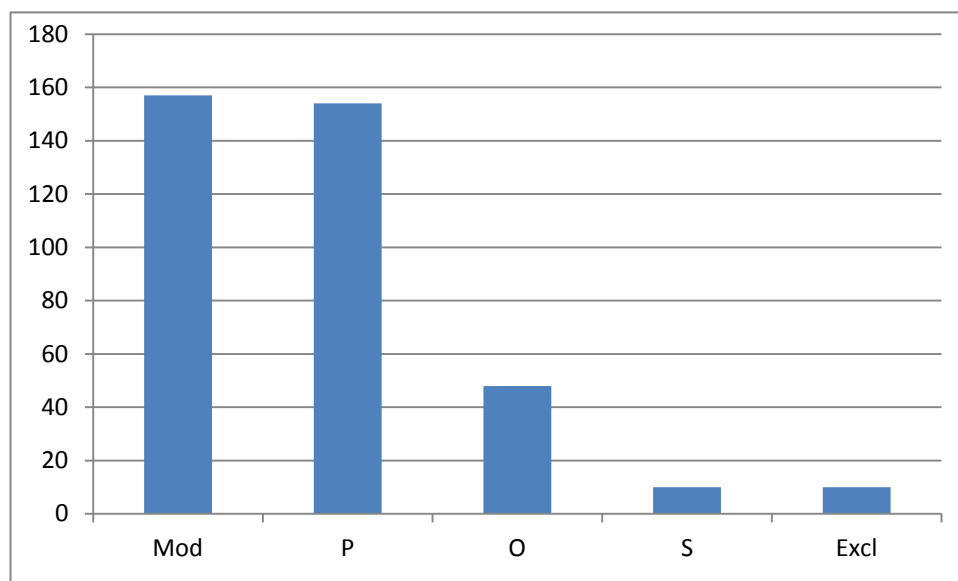


Figure 7: Node tags frequency

4.2 Data analysis

All 379 tokens of *fuck* have been analyzed and categorized. I analyzed the data based on the syntactic categorization of the word *fuck* described in 3.2 – primary criterion was whether *fuck* is a part of a clause or not, i.e. stands alone as an exclamation. Then, I analyzed all the remaining occurrences and determined their syntactic function - whether it is subject, predicate, object or modifier. Then I analyzed their translation, i.e. if the word was translated directly and how (I will concentrate on syntactic categories, parts of speech as well as meaning), if the meaning was transferred or omitted. I created a list of used translations. All the words are listed in their lemma forms.

Graph 1 shows that *fuck* occurs most often in the position of modifier (157 occurrences), immediately followed by predicate (154 occurrences). On the other hand, *fuck* as subject (10 occurrences) or outside the sentence (10 occurrences) are rather rare. *Fuck* as an object occurred 48 times.



Graph 1: Syntactic categories of *fuck* in the corpus

4.2.1 *Fuck as subject*

It has already been stated, that the prototypical subject has the form of NP – the corpus data supports this statement, *fuck* can be found as “fuck” or “fucking”, both nouns. Table 4 lists translations of *fuck* in the corpus and we can see that two basic meanings are differentiated – *fuck* as an act of having sex (10 – 12) and *fuck* as a misbehaving child as in (9).

English original	Translation	Number of occurrences
Fuck/fucking (n)	soulož	3
	milování	2
	šoustání	1
	souložení	1
Fuck (n)	souložit	1
	rozdat si to	1
Fuck (n)	hajzlík	1

Table 4: Occurrences of *fuck* as subject

Most of the occurrences were transferred into subject counterpart in Czech, as in (10), sometimes with an attribute “klasická“ or „regulární“, which helped to differentiate different kinds of sex, see (11).

- (9) (a) *The little **fuck** was really hot about the idea.* [PCC]
 (b) *Ten mrňavý **hajzlík** byl z toho nápadu celý unešený.* [PCC]
- (10) (a) *A spite **fuck** is a sorry thing.* [SHT]
 (b) *Milování ze zášti znamená pozdní lítost.* [SHT]
 (c) *Only **fucking** or fear caused a woman to breathe like that.* [BSC]
 (d) *Jenom **souložení** a strach způsobovaly, že žena takhle dýchala.* [BSC]
- (11) (a) ***Fucking** adds a hundred to the base.* [AJC]
 (b) *Klasická **soulož** stojí stovku.* [AJC]

However, in one case the subject was transferred into predicate due to systematical differences between Czech and English. See (12).

- (12) (a) *A good **fuck**, too.* [BSC]
 (b) *A taky se s ní bezvadně **souloží**.* [BSC]

4.2.2 *Fuck as predicate*

Fuck as predicate is the second most often occurrence in the corpus. I need to differentiate *fuck* as a predicate with literal meaning and exclamations, which carry connotative meaning and the approach to their translation is different. The meaning of predicates varies: to have sex (13-14), to damage something, to behave stupidly and phrases to show anger (exclamations) (15-16).

English original	Translation	Number of occurrences
Fuck (v)	šoustat	39
	souložit	10
	vyspat se/spát (s)	11
	šukat	9
	rozdat si to	5
	píchat	3
	přefíknout	2
	chrápat (s)	1
	milovat se	1
	precat	1
	užívat si	1
	být v někom	1
	? naštvat	1
	? oddělat	1

Fuck sb/sth (excl)	srát (na)	11
	jít/poslat/táhnout do prdele	5
	vykašlat se (na)	3
	jít do hajzlu	2
	políbit prdel	2
	trhnout si	2
	vysrat se (na)	2
	zatraceně	2
	čert vem	1
	do prdele	1
	jít se vysrat	1
	kašlat (na)	1
	krucinál	1
	Fuck around (phr v)	nechat si ty kecy
Fuck over (phr v)	vyjebat	1
Fuck up (phr v)	zvorat	3
	podělat	2
	zmařit	2
	posrat	1
	zkurvit	1
	zmrvit	1
	zničit	1
To be fucked	být v pytli	2
	být v prdeli	1
Fucked up	v hajzlu	2
	pošahaný	1
Go fuck yourself/himself/themselves	jít se vycpat	2
	jít do prdele	2
	poslat kam se patří	1
Get fucked	jít do háje	1
	jít do prdele	1
	vysrat si voko	1

Table 5: Occurrences of *fuck* as predicate

Predicate, as one of the two basic members of a sentence, mostly carries function of a predicate in the source text as well as target text. Most occurrences are *fuck* as a verb with the meaning of having sex. Most common translation is “šoustat” with variations like “ošoustat”, “ušoustat” “zašoustat si” or “vyšoustat” followed by “souložit”, which was also used as “vysouložit” as in (13e-f) and “zasouložit si”. These

expressions were Czech predicates as well. See (13). However, we can observe adverbial or object as well, see (14).

- (13) (a) *I really want to **fuck** you.* [PCC]
(b) *Opravdu s tebou chci **šukat**.* [PCC]

(c) *You're a woman and you're in bed with your husband, and you're not **fucking** for fucking, you're not **fucking** to come, you're **fucking** because you're in bed with your husband and it's the right thing to do.* [RPHS]
(d) *Jsi žena a jsi v posteli se svým mužem a **nešoustáš** proto, aby ses udělala, **šoustáš** proto, že jsi v posteli se svým mužem a je to tak správně.* [RPHS]

(e) *'Ruth **fucked** his brains out' was how she put it.* [JIWY]
(f) *"Rút mu **vysouložila** mozek z hlavy," vyprávěla otcí.* [JIWY]
- (14) (a) *"I know, " Joe said very clearly," that he knows how my wife looks when she's **getting fucked**.* [SHT]
(b) *„Já jen vím, že on ví, jak vypadá moje manželka **při milování**,“ pronesl Joe velice zřetelně. „Tohle vím“.* [SHT]

(c) *He can talk, or request a fantasy, or **fuck**.* [AJC]
(d) *Může si s dívkou povídat, vyžádat si erotické hry nebo se věnovat **klasickému sexu**.* [AJC]

Fuck sth/sb has a function of an exclamation, which often carry connotative meaning, the main purpose of these phrases being to show anger. It has been stated, that when translating connotative meaning, one needs to transfer the function of the source text, not translate it literally. The translated expression often carries the function of predicate, as in the source text (see 15), however some of them are translated as non-clausal elements as in (16b), (16d) or (16f).

- (15) (a) ***Fuck that asshole!*** [FJC]
(b) ***Ser na toho hajzla!*** [FJC]

(c) ***Fuck your mother!*** [JIWY]
(d) ***Vykašli se na matku!*** [JIWY]

(e) *Okay, I thought, fine, I tried, **fuck you** too.* [AJC]
(f) *Nevadí, pomyslela jsem si, snažila jsem se, fajn, ale teď si trhni.* [AJC]
- (16) (a) ***Fuck this.*** [FJC]
(b) ***Do prdele.*** [FJC]

(c) ***Fuck that.** Gavin takes your bloody test.* [BSHD]
(d) *Gavin ten váš zatracený test podstoupí, **krucinál**.* [BSHD]

(e) *"**Fuck it, fuck it,**" Dean repeated as he punched the rubberized digits on his cell phone.* [BSHD]
(f) *„**Zatraceně, zatraceně,**“ opakoval Dean a mačkal tlačítka na mobilu.* [BSHD]

I found two occurrences which translation are disputable; these are marked “?” in Table 5. I haven’t found proof, that these are possible translations of the word *fuck*, however, they may be affected by further context.

- (17) (a) *Sometimes she'd **fucked** people instead of shaking their hands.* [JIWY]
 (b) *Občas lidi místo podání ruky **naštvala**.* [JIWY]
 (c) *Sorry I **fucked** her cat.* [PCC]
 (d) *Lituju, že jsem jí **oddělal** kočku.* [PCC]

Fuck occurs as a secondary predicate following a copula as well. In this case *fuck* is an adjective and is translated as an adjective.

- (18) (a) *All my feelings are all **fucked up**.* [RPHS]
 (b) *Všechny moje pocity jsou nějak **pošahaný**.* [RPHS]

Finally, the predicate *fuck* can be a phrasal verb (19a).

- (19) (a) *Yes, it **fucks up** the rest of the trip, unless you and Cat want to carry me through Venice and Florence and Tuscany.* [SHT]
 (b) *Ano, úplně to **zničilo** zbytek naší cesty. Pokud mě ovšem nechcete s Cat nosit po Benátkách, Florencii a vůbec po Toskánsku na rukou.* [SHT]

4.2.3 Fuck as object

Although object is prototypically a NP as in (20a), *fuck* occurs more often in form of VP – as a bare infinitive (20c) or gerund (20e). Again, the structural difference between Czech and English cause that *fuck* as an object when translated usually stands in the function of predicate as in (20f), however, in (20b) and (20c), the function of an object is preserved.

- (20) (a) *"A Roman fuck is not your **ordinary fuck**," he whispered later, when his breathing slowed.* [SHT]
 (b) *„Římské milování není jako **tvoje obvyklé**,” pošeptal mi později, když se mu zklidnil dech.* [SHT]
 (c) *But first he had broken the law by lying to get into the navy, and now, out looking for a white woman **to fuck**, he had plunged into the worst possible disaster.* [RPHS]
 (d) *Ale on nejprve porušil zákon, když lhal při odvodu, a teď se propadl se do naprostého bahna, když se mu zachtělo **ošoustat** bílou ženu.* [RPHS]
 (e) *Her loyalty would have been earned by **fucking** her in the ass.* [RPHS]
 (f) *Její oddanost by si byl získal, kdyby ji **byl šukal** do zadečku.* [RPHS]

The translated expressions are very similar to the ones used when translating *fuck* as a subject (mostly NP) or predicate (mostly VP), so I’m not going to list them here.

4.2.4 Fuck as modifier

Modifiers are a category in which *fuck* in the corpora occurs most often. The part of speech is mostly adjective (21a) or adverb (21c), sometimes NP (21e) and it can modify basically any sentence member and any part of speech.

- (21) (a) *'It's her **fucking** business to make up lies, isn't it?'* [JIWY]
 (b) *"Vymejšlet si lži je její **zkurvený** povolání, nemám pravdu?"* [JIWY]
 (c) *My son isn't **fucking** breathing!* [RPHS]
 (d) *Můj syn nedejchá, **kurva** .* [RPHS]
 (e) *Get her the **fuck** out of my office.* [RPHS]
 (f) *At' **doprdele** vypadne z mý kanceláře.* [RPHS]

English original	Translation	Number of occurrences
Fucking (adj/adv)	zkurvený	38
	kurva	15
	zasraný	10
	zatracený/zatraceně	7/1
	doprdele	7
	podělaný	4
	posraný	2
	blbý	1
	děsně	1
	hnusný	1
	mizerný	1
	nějaký	1
	pitomý	1
	pošahaný	1
	praštěný	1
	prostě	1
	příšerně	1
	sakra	1
	šukací	1
	tak	1
Fuck (n)	kurva	5
	doprdele	2
	kruci	2
	krucinál	1

Table 6: Occurrences of fuck as modifier

As Knittlová states, intensity in Czech texts can be achieved by different means, so *fuck* as a modifier does not always have a direct counterpart. Out of 157 occurrences of *fuck* as a modifier, 46 do not have a direct Czech counterpart, which is almost one third.

In sentences (21a), the modifier is not translated as a modifier into Czech but as an adjunct, a member outside the sentence structure that preserves the expressive function. Other mean is adding semantical features to the word the modifier modifies as in (22). Sometimes, the modifier stands before different member in the translated sentence as in (22d). However, it is sometimes omitted completely as in (22f).

- (22) (a) *'Take a **fuck**ing hike,' Hannah said.* [JIWY]
(b) *"Tak **vodprejskněte**," vyjela Hana.* [JIWY]

(c) *There is no human soul, and I am absolutely for sure seriously not going to **fuck**ing cry.* [PCC]
(d) *Není žádná lidská duše a já vím **kurevsky** jistě, že se rozhodně nerozpláču.* [PCC]

(e) *'You mean we'd be **fuck**ing roommates?' Hannah asked.* [JIWY]
(f) *"Chceš říct, že bychom byli spolubydlíci?" zeptala se.* [JIWY]

Although *fuck* as a modifier does not carry literal meaning “to have sex”, I found one occurrence that does. See (23).

- (23) (a) *With the **fuck**ing part.* [PCC]
(b) *K té **šukací** části.* [PCC]

The InterCorp also contained an example of *fuck* which was not translated – it occurred in a name (24):

- (24) (a) *The boys called him **Fuck** Chuck* [DCCW]
(b) *... tvořiví spolužáci tu přezdívku rozvedli do mnoha rýmovaných podob, z nichž ta nejčastější zněla **Fuck** Chuck ...* [DCCW]

4.2.5 *Fuck outside the sentence structure*

There are only a few examples of *fuck*, that occur outside the sentence – alone – and therefore they were not analyzed. The main function of these single words is exclamation, just like in 2.4.4 and (24):

- (24) (a) ***Fuck, fuck, fuck!*** [FJC]
(b) ***Hovno, hovno, hovno!*** [FJC]

5 CONCLUSIONS

This thesis studied *fuck* from different points of view – from syntactic, semantic, etymological, lexical, sociocultural, pragmatic and translational – summarized available researches on this topic and offered a translator background needed for translating such delicate word. Furthermore, it studied its meanings and translations available in the online corpus InterCorp. I conducted an analysis of meaning based on syntactic categories and studied how/if they are transferred into Czech. Finally, I summed up the possible equivalents and therefore extended the number of possible translations available in dictionaries.

For the analysis, I used the online corpora InterCorp. I created my own subcorpus, which narrowed down the texts available to texts written originally in English in the US from the year 1990 and translated into Czech. This helped me to search in a more consistent sample of texts and therefore the results were more consistent. When I received the results, I divided them into syntactical categories – subject, predicate, object, modifier and unidentifiable/outside the phrase element – and studied what categories they carry in Czech sentences and summed up their Czech counterparts, which are not very thorough in English-Czech dictionaries. The Czech language differs from English structurally and so the Czech translations often carried different function. I also found out, that in the corpus I used, *fuck* was mostly used as a modifier and predicate.

Firstly, I analyzed *fuck* as subject. All the subjects present in the corpora were nouns “fuck” and “fucking”, which is the prototypical part of speech of subject. *Fuck* carried the function of subject both in English and Czech sentences except one, which was translated as a predicate. Two different meanings of *fuck* could be distinguished: “act of having sex” and “misbehaving child”.

Secondly, the function of predicate was analyzed. I needed to differentiate *fuck* as a predicate with literal meaning and exclamations, which carry connotative meaning and the approach to their translation is different.

First group of predicates were verb phrases except one occurrence of secondary predicate which was an adjective. This sentence member serves as a centre of the clause in English as well in Czech, so the structural differences were not radical. Most of the English predicates were translated into Czech predicates with only few exceptions when it was translated as an adverbial of object. I also the meaning varied from “to have sex”, “to damage something” to “to behave stupidly”.

Second group of predicates were exclamations which often carry connotative meaning, the main purpose of these phrases being to show anger. As stated in the theoretical part about translating connotative meaning, it is necessary to transfer the function of the source text, not translate it literally. The translated expression often carried the function of predicate, as in the source text, however some of them are translated as non-clausal elements.

Thirdly, I focused on objects. Although object is prototypically a NP, *fuck* occurs more often in form of VP – as a bare infinitive or gerund. Again, the structural difference between Czech and English caused that *fuck* as an object when translated

usually stands in the function of predicate, however in some sentences the function of an object is also preserved. The translated expressions are very similar to the ones used when translating *fuck* as a subject (mostly NP), i.e. “the act of sex” or predicate (mostly VP), i.e. “having sex”.

Fourthly, I examined modifiers, sometimes called intensifiers according to their function – to intensify the meaning. Modifiers are a category in which *fuck* in the corpora occurs most often. The part of speech is mostly adjective or adverb “fucking”, sometimes NP “the fuck” and it can modify basically any sentence member and any part of speech. As Knittlová states, intensity in Czech texts can be achieved by different means, so *fuck* as a modifier does not always have a direct counterpart. In some sentences, the modifier was not translated as a modifier but as an adjunct, a member outside the sentence structure that preserves the expressive function, or stood in front of different sentence member. Alternatively, semantical features were added to the word the modifier modified. Nevertheless, I found sentences where the modifier was omitted completely.

Finally, I the few occurrences outside the sentence structure were all exclamations.

In conclusion, I have observed that when the syntactic function of *fuck* was a member that serve as a centre of the clause, i.e. subject and predicate, are more likely to have the same function in the translated text, whereas more peripheral sentence members tend to differ more.

The counterparts in the InterCorp exceed the number available in the English-Czech dictionary. To summarize the meanings included in the InterCorp, I will use the classification used in *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)*:

Fuck (v) - to have sex with someone

Translations: *chrápat s, jebat, milovat se, ošoustat, piglovat, píchat, ošukat, přefíknout, přerážnout, rozdat si to, souložit, spát s, šoustat, šukat, udělat to (někomu), vyšoustat, užívat si, vniknout do, vojet, vysouložit, vyspat se, zasouložit si, zašoustat si, zašukat si*

Fuck you/it/them etc (v) - used to show that you are very angry at something or someone, or that you do not care about them at all

Translations: *jít (táhnout) do háje/hajzlu/prdele/se bodnout/se vycpat/se vysrat/kam se patří, kašlu na tebe, polib mi prdel, trhni si*

Go fuck yourself/himself/themselves etc - used to show you are very angry with someone

Translations: *jít se vycpat, jít do prdele, poslat, kam se patří*

Fuck up (phr v) - to make a mistake or do something badly

Translations: *být v hajzlu, pokazit, zmrvit, zničit, zvorat*

Fuck (interjection) - taboo used when you are very annoyed about something

Translations: *doprčic, hovno, kruci, kurva*

The fuck (n) - used when you are angry or surprised to emphasize what you are saying

Translations: *doprdele, kruci, kurva*

Fuck (n) - the act of having sex

Translations: *intimní styk, milování, sex, (klasická/regulérní) soulož, souložení, šukání, šoustání*

Fucked (adj) - completely broken or in very bad condition

Translations: *v hajzlu, v pytli*

Fucking (adj) - used to emphasize that you are angry or annoyed or your opinion of something

Translations: *blbý, hnusný, mizerný, nějaký, pitomý, podělaný, posraný, pošahaný, praštěný, zasraný, zatracený, zkurvený*

Fucking (adv) – same as adjective

Translations: *děsně, prostě, příšerně, zatraceně*

A very important question for a further research arises: is the expressivity always same in the source text and the target text?

6 CZECH SUMMARY

Tato práce se zabývá slovem *fuck* a jeho překlady, studuje toto slovo z různých pohledů – syntaktického, sémantického, etymologického, lexikálního, sociokulturálního, pragmatického a překladatelského. Obecně se sprostým slovům příliš akademické literatury nevěnuje, proto jsem se snažila shrnout dostupné výzkumy na toto téma a udělat ucelený pohled na toto slovo. V praktické části se věnuje významům tohoto slova a jejich překladům, které jsou dostupné v online paralelním korpusu InterCorp. Analýza byla provedena na základě syntaktických kategorií a studuje jak/pokud jsou tyto kategorie převedeny do češtiny. Na závěr shrnuje možné ekvivalenty slova *fuck*, které se nacházely v korpusu.

V teoretické části jsem nastudovala odbornou literaturu, která se věnuje přímo tomuto slovu nebo tabu a sprostým slovům obecně. Slovo *fuck* se do angličtiny dostalo z germánského jazyka a fascinující na něm je, že na rozdíl od podobných dobových výrazů v angličtině zůstalo dodnes v nezměněné podobě. Vždy bylo slovem vyjadřující tabu, proto se v tištěné podobě nevyskytovalo příliš často. První příklady pochází z například z děl Shakespeara, který k tomu slovu odkazoval, dále z erotických románů pozdního sedmnáctého století. Uvádí se, že v novodobé historii se *fuck* poprvé objevilo v *Lady Chatterley's Lover* od D.H. Lawrence a první slovník, který ho zahrnul, byl *Penguin English Dictionary* z roku 1965. Je patrné, že se tabuovost tohoto slova vyvíjela. V dnešní době je čím dál častěji slyšet a vidět z médií a tím jeho tabuovost klesá. Výzkumy v USA i Velké Británii zjistily, že ačkoliv je slovo *fuck* považováno za velmi sprosté, je to zároveň jedno z nejužívanějších sprostých slov.

Fuck se ve slovnících poprvé objevilo roku 1965 a dnes již existuje anglický slovník věnovaný přímo tomuto slovu. Bohužel v češtině ho některé slovníky nezahrnují vůbec a ty, co ho zahrnují, tak ne příliš obsáhle. V závěrečné části své práce jsem proto shrnula ekvivalenty použité v InterCorpu uspořádané podle kategorií v *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)*

Pro praktickou část jsem definovala *fuck* podle syntaktických kategorií, ve kterých se objevuje. *Fuck* může být ve funkci podmětu jako podstatné jméno, dále jako přísudek (sloveso), kdy tato kategorie zahrnuje i exklamativní konstrukce. Dále jako předmět a modifikátor a nakonec jsem vytvořila kategorii „mimo větnou strukturu“ pro příklady, kdy se slovo *fuck* stálo samo. Také jsem zkoumala, jaké typy významu může nést, tedy denotační (základní význam, jak odpovídá například slovníkové definici slova) a konotační (asociativní významová složka výrazu) a deskriptivní a nedeskriptivní.

V praktické části jsem nejdříve v online paralelním korpusu vytvořila subkorpus, především proto, aby texty, které jsem zkoumala, nebyly zcela náhodné. Má kritéria byla: texty psané originálně v angličtině (následně přeložené do češtiny), američtí autoři, fikce psaná od roku 1990. Takto jsem získala 24 textů a subkorpus o velikosti 3 311 819 pozic (z původních 64 587 782, které obsahuje anglický InterCorp).

V tomto korpusu jsem vyhledala *fuck* jako základní dotaz, který vyhledá vložený výraz jako slovní tvar bez ohledu na velikost písmen; jde-li zároveň o základní slovníkový tvar (lemma), vyhledají se také všechny jeho tvary. Získala jsem 379 výskytů slova *fuck*, které jsem následně analyzovala. *Fuck* se vyskytovalo v 12 ze 14

vybraných textů a jeho frekvence byla 114,44 výskytů na milion. Nejčastější tvary byly „fucking“ a „fuck“.

Následně jsem analyzovala dané výskyty. Nejčastěji se objevovaly jako modifikátor a přísudek, pouze pár příkladů stálo mimo větnou strukturu.

Typický podmět je podstatné jméno a tak tomu bylo i u příkladů v korpusu – objevovaly se ve formě „fuck“ a „fucking“. Jak v anglických větách tak v českých se toto slovo objevovalo jako podmět s výjimkou jediné věty, kdy byl podmět nahrazen přísudkem. *Fuck* bylo použito ve dvou významech: „sexuální akt“ a „nevychované dítě“.

Dále jsem zkoumala přísudek. Ten jsem rozdělila do dvou kategorií podle významu – tedy zda nese denotativní nebo konotativní význam (exklamativní konstrukce).

První kategorie přísudků byly slovesa s jedinou výjimkou, kdy se přídavné jméno vyskytovalo jako sekundární predikát po sponovém slovesu. Přísudek je obvykle centrální člen věty jak v angličtině, tak v češtině, proto strukturální rozdíly nebyly příliš patrné. Většina anglických přísudků byla přeložena jako české přísudky, jen několik příkladů bylo převedeno na příslovecné určení nebo předmět. Významy, které byly použité v korpusu byly „mít sex“, „poškodit něco“ a „chovat se hloupě“.

Druhá kategorie přísudků byly exklamativní konstrukce, které mají především konotativní význam a jejich cílem je vyjádřit naštvaní, zlost. Při překladu konotativního významu se dává důraz na překlad funkce, ne překlad doslovný. Přeložené výrazy většinou měly funkci přísudku, některé však byly přeloženy jako člen mimo strukturu věty.

Dále jsem se zaměřila na předmět. Ačkoliv je předmět typicky podstatné jméno, *fuck* se objevuje častěji jako sloveso – infinitiv nebo gerundium. Strukturální rozdíly mezi češtinou a angličtinou opět způsobily, že je obvykle přeložen jako přísudek, jen v některých větách je jeho funkce zachována. Významy jsou velmi podobné těm, které mají podmět (podstatné jméno) tedy „sexuální akt“ a přísudek (sloveso) tedy „mít sex“.

Následně jsem zkoumala modifikátory, někdy zvané intenzifikátory vzhledem k jejich zesilující funkci. V této funkci se *fuck* v korpusu objevuje nejčastěji. V angličtině se vyskytují jako přídavné jméno nebo příslovce „fucking“, někdy podstatné jméno „the fuck“ a mohou modifikovat v podstatě jakýkoliv větný člen nebo slovní druh. Modifikátory nemají vždy přímé protějšky, protože intenzita se v češtině dá vyjadřovat i jinými způsoby, například augmentativní příponou, někdy ještě v kombinaci s přidáním sémantických rysů. Dále byly v korpusu příklady, kdy byl modifikátor přeložený jako adjunkt, který zachovává expresivní funkci, nebo byl přesunut k jinému větnému členu. I tak se vyskytovaly věty, ve kterých byl modifikátor vynechán úplně.

Nakonec jsem analyzovala několik příkladů, které stály mimo strukturu věty (obvykle jako samotné slovo). Tyto byly exklamativní výrazy, které byly definovány u přísudku.

Závěrem jsem zjistila, že v případě překladů slova *fuck* se centrální větné členy (tedy podmět a přísudek) převádí na členy se stejnou funkcí, zatímco periferní větné členy mají tendenci se v kategoriích více lišit.

7 LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Table 1: Ranked order of word according to severity based on researches conducted in 2000 and 1997	14
Table 2: Ranking of very severe words	15
Table 3: A rank ordering of the 10 most frequently used words, as a function of speaker sex and sex company or listener	16
Table 4: Occurrences of fuck as subject	30
Table 5: Occurrences of fuck as predicate	32
Table 6: Occurrences of fuck as modifier	35
Figure 1: Manually chosen texts marked in the Park interface	26
Figure 2: Searching in the corpus	26
Figure 3: Number of occurrences	27
Figure 4: Occurrences and instances per million	27
Figure 5: Multilevel frequency distribution setting	28
Figure 6: Frequency of forms	28
Figure 7: Node tags frequency	29
Graph 1: Syntactic categories of fuck in the corpus	30

8 WORKS CITED

- Andersson, Lars and Peter Trudgill. 1990. *Bad Language*. Oxford: Blackwell Pub.
- Arango, Ariel C.. 1989. *Dirty Words: Psychoanalytic Insights*. Northvale: Aronson.
- Bou, Patricia and Barry Penneck. 1992. "Método evaluativo de una traducción : aplicación a Wilt de Tom Sharpe." *Revista Española de Lingüística Aplicada* 8: 177-185.
- Black, Lewis. 2009. Foreword to *The F Word*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Biber, Douglas et al. 1999. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited
- Cruse, Alan. 2006. *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press
- Cruse, Alan. 2011. *Meaning in Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Cvrček, Václav and Olga Richterová (eds). 2014. "start". *Manuál práce s ČNK*. Accessed July 4, 2014. <http://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php?id=start&rev=1399969497>.
- Český národní korpus - InterCorp. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, Praha. Accessed March 10, 2014. <http://www.korpus.cz>.
- "fuck, v.". OED Online. December 2013. Oxford University Press. Accessed March 09, 2014. <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/75197>.
- Fairman, Christopher M.. 2007. "Fuck". *Cardozo Law Review* 28:1711–1800. Accessed February 24, 2014. http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/cdozo28&div=59&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=1&men_tab=srchresults&terms=fuck&type=matchall
- Fronek, Josef. 2007. *Velký anglicko-český česko-anglický slovník*. Voznice:LEDA.
- Huddleston, Rodney, Geoffrey K. Pullum. 2002. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Hughes, Geoffrey. 2006. *An encyclopedia of swearing*. Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe. <http://reader.ebib.com.ez.statsbiblioteket.dk:2048/%28S%28hhsoydnde1uazvcpb1mtlje1%29%29/Reader.aspx#>
- Jay, Timothy. 1992. *Cursing in America : A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins. <http://site.ebrary.com.ez.statsbiblioteket.dk:2048/lib/stats/docDetail.action?docID=10534213>

- Jay, Timothy. 1999. *Why We Curse: A neuro-psycho-social theory of speech*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
<http://site.ebrary.com.ez.statsbiblioteket.dk:2048/lib/stats/docDetail.action?docID=5000152>
- Jay, Timothy and Kristin Janschewitz. 2008. "The pragmatics of swearing." *Journal of Politeness Research. Language, Behaviour, Culture* 4: 267 – 288. Accessed 7 April, 2014. DOI: 10.1515/JPLR.2008.013
- Jay, Timothy. 2009. "The Utility and Ubiquity of Taboo Words." *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 4: 153–161. Accessed April 3, 2014.
<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2009-03511-005&lang=cs&site=ehost-live>
- Johansson, Stig. 2007. "Seeing through multilingual corpora." In *Corpus Linguistics 25 Years on*, edited by Roberta Facchinetti, 51-72. Amsterdam: Rodopi.
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. 2014. Harlow: Longman.
- Knittlová, Dagmar. 2000. *K teorii i praxi překladau*. Olomouc: Palacky University Press.
- McEnery, Anthony, and Zhonghua Xiao. 2004. "Swearing in Modern British English: The Case of Fuck in the BNC". *Language and Literature* 13: 235-268. Accessed March 16, 2014. DOI: 10.1177/0963947004044873
- McEnery, Tony and Richard Xiao. 2008. "Parallel and Comparable Corpora: What is Happening?" In *Incorporating Corpora. The Linguist and the Translator*, edited by Gunilla Anderman and Margaret Rogers, 18-31. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Millwood-Hargrave, Andrea. 2000. "Delete expletives?" *OFcom*. Accessed March 30, 2014. http://www.ofcom.org.uk/static/archive/itc/uploads/Delete_Expletives.pdf
- Napoli, Donna Jo and Jack Hoeksema. 2009. "The grammatical versatility of taboo terms." *Studies in Language* 33:612–643. Accessed 16 March, 2014. DOI 10.1075/sl.33.3.04nap
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York : Prentice-Hall
- Noguchi, Rei R.. 1996. "On the Historical Longevity of One Four-Letter Word: The Interplay of Phonology and Semantics." *Maledicta* 12.
- Santaemilia, José. 2008. "The Translation of Sex-Related Language: The Danger(s) of Self-Censorship(s)." *Traduction, Terminologie, Rédaction (TTR)* 21: 221-252. Accessed 16 March, 2014. DOI: 10.7202/037497ar
- Santorini, Beatrice. 1991. "Part-of-speech Tagging Guidelines for the Penn Treebank Project." Accessed 6 August, 2014. <http://utkl.ff.cuni.cz/~rosen/public/Penn-Treebank-Tagset.pdf>

Sagarin, Edward. 1962. *The Anatomy of Dirty Words*. New York: Carol Publishing Group.

Sheidlower, Jesse. 2009. Introduction to *The F Word*. New York: Oxford University Press. http://books.google.cz/books/about/The_F_Word.html?id=I_AGK-49nlcC&redir_esc=y

Stone, Leo. 1954. "On the Principal Obscene Word of the English Language." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 30.

InterCorp examples quoted in this paper come from the following texts:

[AJC]	Angell, Jeanette: <i>Callgirl</i>
[BSC]	Brown, Sandra: <i>The Crush</i>
[BSHD]	Brown, Sandra: <i>Hello, Darkness</i>
[DCCW]	Day, Cathy: <i>The Circus in Winter</i>
[FJP]	Fielding, Joy: <i>Puppet</i>
[FJC]	Franzen, Jonathan: <i>The Corrections</i>
[FMLS]	Frost, Mark: <i>The List of Seven</i>
[JIWY]	Irving, John: <i>A Widow for a Year</i>
[PCC]	Palahniuk, Chuck: <i>Choke</i>
[RPHS]	Roth, Philip: <i>The Human Stain</i>
[SHT]	Siddons, Anne Rivers: <i>Hill Towns</i>
[SDSC]	Steel, Danielle: <i>Second Chance</i>